

ZAPATA THREAT HOLDS VILLA AT CAPITAL GATES

Fear of Arrest Said to Keep
Northern Leader in
Suburb.

FIGHTING IN STREETS REPORTED IN EL PASO

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 1.—Gen. Villa, commander in chief of the forces of "The Convention" in Mexico, tonight announced San Angel, a suburb of Mexico city, from which he can control the capital. The location is but five miles from Chapultepec Castle. A large force of Villa's troops is now occupying the capital and outnumbering the Zapatistas, who took charge last week.

Carranza agents in El Paso declare that there is fighting in the streets of the capital between the troops of Villa and those of Carranza. It is said that on Villa's arrival Zapata threatened to arrest the northern leader, whereupon Villa did not attempt to enter further than San Angel. Villa's agents declare that there is no trouble. Meantime both sides are censoring all messages from the capital, Carranza by way of Vera Cruz, Villa by way of El Paso.

Gen. Villa, San Angel is now confined by both sides and from northern sources. The story of the fighting and rioting is confirmed by a local Mexican newspaper, *Paso del Norte*, which claims that Carranza has a special detachment, which escaped the censor, stating that Zapata has broken with Villa and is forming a separate government. He has appointed Emilio Martinez Minister of Foreign Relations and Gen. Juan Bateman Minister of War.

Gen. Hay at the head of a large force is advancing from Monterrey on Saltillo, according to Carranza agents, and Louis Villarreal, brother of the provisional President, has arrived in Monterrey and has reiterated his allegiance to Carranza.

Camilo Arriaga has been appointed by Zapata as representative in Washington. His arrival will bring the number of unofficial representatives of Carranza stationed there up to three. E. C. Lorente is representing Villa and Rafael Zubaran Carranza is Carranza's representative.

All the Carranza troops sent from Puerto Mexico to Tampico have arrived and it is said that the port is probably the best defended port in Mexico. The reinforcement from Puerto Mexico numbered 6,100 and the total garrison now numbers more than 10,000. The gunboat *Zaragoza* is stationed in the Panuco River. Telegrams from Douglas, Ariz., today said that at Naco, Mexico, Carranza's troops are sapping their way toward Gen. Huerta's trenches, which surround the town. Private Caine of Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, was wounded in the fighting. A day bullet at Naco, Ariz., Monday and Tuesday. Four Mexican children on the American side also were wounded. A school pierced the American custom house, which was vacated two weeks ago because of the danger. The school house has been barricaded with boiler iron so that the American children may pursue their studies with the "bad" protection of the line, but the teacher so far has run the fall in vain. The children prefer to watch the Mexican armies.

ZAPATA A SURPRISE.

Keeps Order in Capital and Restores Property Carranza Seized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Detailed reports of conditions in Mexico city since the occupation of the capital by Zapatistas are received at the State Department today. Despatches from Consul Sullivan and the Brazilian Minister, who is officially representing the United States there, have brought a pleasant surprise to State Department officials.

The reports show conditions in the capital to be chaotic, but probably much better than would naturally be expected under the circumstances. They have adopted the methods of dealing with irreconcilable groups who looted stores.

The department's advice were placed on the cable before the entry of Villa, reported unofficially to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but they indicated that his arrival was expected soon and that there was every reason to believe he would further reinforce measures adopted by the Zapatistas for the preservation of the best interests of the city and Federal district.

Gen. Angeles had arrived in Mexico city with the advance guard of the convention forces when the State Department's representatives sent their messages. He was then awaiting Villa's formal entry into the city. Zapata refused to occupy the national palace, establishing his headquarters at a modest hotel in the suburbs. He has left for Puebla to begin new military operations, presumably against the forces of Carranza.

Both the Brazilian Minister and Consul Sullivan stated that members of the Diplomatic Corps and the interests of foreigners generally were being looked after in great vigor. The Zapatistas have expelled the majority of much property taken from foreigners by the Carranzistas, including that of the tramway company, a Canadian corporation, in so many American interests.

Administration officials were greatly pleased at these reports and gave them out promptly in full.

The summaries of the Brazilian Minister and Sullivan reports are given out at the State Department as follows: A few cases of disorder and violence in the suburbs during the first two days of occupation by Zapata. These were isolated. Mexicans and foreigners indiscriminately, Americans included, but no lives have been punished—even with the exception of the culprits in some instances.

The Zapatista authorities are doing their best to redress the damages done by the Spanish Ambassador, more if possible than his colleagues, is being attended to at the point of securing a safe conduct for the Spanish Consul, ordering them to obey and help in behalf of Carranza. A good amount of money has been secured from the business community by a small loan of 500,000 pesos voluntarily by bankers and business men was repaid yesterday. The property of the bank taken from the tramway company has been returned.

The Foreign Affairs Office has been organized with former employees serving under the protocol. The Diplomatic Corps is being attended to and due consideration being shown and requests being considered as effectively as possible.

The department has issued a decree making valid and acceptable all bills until the new bills are replaced by a new issue. Citizenship was abolished, but is very much in vogue. Complaint has been made by correspondents that their messages did not go through. Up to this point the general situation in the capital can be considered as very good.

Gen. Angeles arrived yesterday and remains outside of the city. Mr. Sullivan stated upon his arrival that the Zapatistas offered the use of the military wire for foreign service, the cable having been interrupted. Gen. Angeles was attentive, cheerful and friendly. He spoke appreciatively of the United States.

THE HOUSECAT OF THE POPULAR SHOP HAS BEEN IMMORTALIZED IN CLAY. FIFTY NUMBERED REPLICAS AT \$5, INCLUDING NECK RIBBON.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
9 WEST 42d STREET
OPPOSITE THE LIBRARY

SOLD "LUCK" TO OTHERS, BUT LANDS IN A CELL

Fred N. Nugent Sent to Federal
Prison for Using Mails to
Defraud.

If at any time to-day you should meet a stranger who passes his right thumb nail lightly over his right eyebrow from the bridge of the nose outward, do likewise with your left thumb nail, drawing it over the left eyebrow. Then if the stranger whispers "Irish" answer him "Yes." If he adds "Irish," your reply should be "Irish."

If then the stranger whispers in unison with you "Irish," you may rest assured he is a member of the Irredentist Order of the Klu Klux Klan, a secret organization of Irish and you can tell him his superior ruler, Fred N. Nugent, is on his way to Atlanta penitentiary to stay there eighteen months, having pleaded guilty before Judge Sessions in the United States District Court yesterday to using the mails to defraud.

According to the evidence adduced by Post Office Inspectors Maynew and Swain, Nugent did not limit his activities to getting members for the Benevolent Order of the Klu Klux Klan. He was head of the Occult School of Science and the Magnetic Mineral Company. He read fortunes, cast horoscopes and brought souls to the Occult School under the name of Jean de Astro. As a caster of horoscopes Nugent admitted he could see four times as far into the future for a dollar as he could for 25 cents. His vision was appalling when it came to a \$25 horoscope.

There was one department in his school of Occult Science which he left wholly to the management of Vesta La Vesta, his fair professor of the soul kiss. The charming Vesta La Vesta is authority for the statement that the only necessary qualification for participation in this occult science is a form of love is a person's desire to enjoy its pleasures. Post Office Inspectors Swain and Maynew believe there is such a person as Vesta, but they say she went away after the arrest of Nugent.

As head of the Magnetic Mineral Company Nugent sold "luck stones" which have been known, according to his circulars, to get men jobs, avert bad luck and perform other miracles.

DR. JOWETT DENIES PULPIT WANTED WAR

Attacks Assertion That British
Clergy Voiced Hatred of
Germany.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has published a statement in which he denies the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, professor at the Union Theological Seminary, in an effort to find out what justification Dr. Hall had for asserting in an article dealing with the causes of the war, "Great Britain has made no secret of her growing jealousy—even her pulpits voiced the swelling anger."

Dr. Jowett said he had no answer to Dr. Hall's statement. Then he telephoned to Dr. Hall and three days later got a reply, he said, which "contained not the slightest attempt to justify the charge he had made."

In his reply to Dr. Hall's letter, Dr. Jowett wrote: "I must therefore ask you either publicly to substantiate your charge or publicly to withdraw it."

There was no response to this communication and Dr. Jowett wrote again to Dr. Hall saying: "Your continued silence has driven me to the conclusion that you are unable to justify the accusation. Tomorrow, therefore, I propose to send the correspondence to the New York press."

"I have no comment to make on this correspondence," Dr. Jowett said. "Dr. Hall's statement was not only inaccurate; the precise opposite is true. For some years the British and German ministers have been treating closer and more intimate friendships. A large deputation of representative British ministers went to Germany as the invited guests of their German brethren and were received with boundless hospitality. An equally large deputation of German ministers visited England as the guests of their English brethren and were received with the deepest enthusiasm and affection. Many members in the deputation worshipped at the church in Birmingham where I was minister, and in the middle of the service an address of welcome was read in the name of the church and congregation. I do not desire to enlarge these attempts to create bitterness between the British and German ministers, and I wish Dr. Hall had withdrawn the charge which he has so recklessly made."

When Dr. Jowett's statement was read over the telephone to Dr. Hall last night, Dr. Hall said: "I see no reason for making any correction."

FIRE TIES UP LOWER BROADWAY Blaze in Mott Building on North Street Halts Traffic.

A three alarm fire in the Mott Building, at Broadway and North Street, early last night, tied up traffic on Broadway below Canal street for an hour and brought both Fire Commissioner Adams and Chief Kenon on the scene. The fire started on the top floor and spread rapidly down to the street level, at the corner of Broadway, through to 95 North Street. The damage, \$25,000, was confined to the top and fifth floors, occupied by Halpern & Lowe, manufacturers of rubber and collared goods.

George Barry, the janitor, and his aged mother got out just before the elevator stopped running. Fire Patrolman John Divine of Fire Patrol No. 3 slipped from the sixth to the fifth floor and suffered a lacerated shoulder.

BORROWS MILLION BY 'PHONE. City Register of Baltimore Gets Loan From New York.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—In just two minutes for he got a telephone communication with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York today City Register Gwin arranged to borrow \$1,000,000 from the city for four months at 4 1/2 per cent. The loan will be consummated before the end of this week.

Mr. Gwin received this morning a communication offering all the money that he needed at a rate of interest that came at such times as these, said Mr. Gwin, "It is best to say 'yes' as quickly as possible and I said 'yes' as quickly as the telephone company could get me in communication with New York."

McLaurin Sees Great Era of Prosperity for the South

Tiemp of the Cotton Crop, Says Former Senator, Will Lead
to More Diversified Farming and Eventually Will
Put Planters on a Cash Basis.

PREDICTS HIGH PRICES IN EUROPE AFTER WAR

That the South is about to enter a new era of business and finance is the opinion of John Lowndes McLaurin, former United States Senator from South Carolina and now chairman of the State Warehouse Commission of that State. Senator McLaurin, when seen yesterday at the offices of Rensselaer, Lyon & Co., said he believed that in many ways the European war would be a blessing to this year's cotton crop would prove a great boon to the South in that it would cause her to diversify her crops.

"The law passed in South Carolina," said Mr. McLaurin, "provides that no planter shall have over one-third of his cultivated area in cotton. It further specifies a tax of \$25 for each acre of cotton. The law makes all sheriffs, district attorneys and other State and municipal officials responsible for the carrying out of its limitations. As a result South Carolina is already beginning to diversify her crops and is now planting wheat and oats in greater quantities than they were ever sown in the South before. The people of the State are enthusiastic over it. In some cases they are not even waiting for the cotton crop to be harvested, but have sown their grain between the rows of cotton plants. No one who has not lived in the South can realize what this will mean to that part of the United States. It means that the South is entering a new era, that she will be far richer in a few years than ever and that her system of doing business will be changed from a credit basis to a cash basis. It means that we can have two crops a year instead of one, grain and cotton, and that with the grain we raise we can become independent of the West, where we are now forced to buy our grain."

Senator McLaurin told of the very excellent cotton warehouse act which has been passed in South Carolina and said that the other cotton growing States were expected to pass some such legislation when they next met. Under the provisions of the act the State of South Carolina operates the warehouses and issues the receipts against the cotton stored therein in the name of the State. The State guarantees the grade of the cotton and suits may be brought against the State by holders of the receipts in case of disagreement. As a result the warehouse receipts are available for discount under the Federal reserve act.

Senator McLaurin said he thought the action of the National City Bank in establishing branches in South America was one of the biggest steps taken for a long time.

"It is a bold step and a good one," he said, "and it deserves the hearty support of the Administration in Washington. It is a shame that heretofore Americans doing business with South America should have to purchase their money in London, sterling and do business via England. This action of the National City Bank has changed all that and placed the dollar on a par with the pound sterling. I do not think only have a great American merchant marine now to carry our manufactured products to South America and carry back to us their raw products it would certainly round a matter out on fine shape. The South American would surely be more willing to trade with us than they would with the English and the Germans."

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"I believe that we are going to shift to a cash basis of doing business in the South now. Cotton has always been an expensive crop to raise. To gin and pick a bale of cotton costs one-quarter of what it sells for outside of all the numerous other costs, such as feeding the hands, purchasing fertilizer, machinery and all the other things which cost money in raising cotton. Moreover we are obliged to keep a large part of our hands all the year round. Now with two crops we can employ them throughout the four seasons and make it profitable."

Senator McLaurin said that when the war is over cotton will be selling at a higher price in Europe. He pointed out that the belligerent nations were fast exhausting their supply, as evidenced by prices on the Continent, and said, "When the war is over they will be heavy purchasers, alone for their regular supply, but for their reserve. Now with cotton acreage restricted in this country and already restricted in Egypt and India, it is easy to see that when the push to buy comes the price will soar higher than it has ever gone for some time. In that way the South is going to profit."

The Senator believes that it will be necessary, however, for the South to get its aid from the \$125,000,000 cotton pool fund on a basis of 7 cents a pound instead of 6 cents the pound, as is provided. It will be necessary to get advances at the rate of 7 cents the pound, he says, in order to enable the planters to pay their bills, buy their supplies for the year to come and purchase their food and other necessities for themselves and their hands.

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Gas Heaters and Gas Steam Radiators

sued to Home, Office, Store or Factory use which are inexpensive in price and economical in the use of gas. Cost \$1.20 and upward. Always ready for use and quick to give the heat you require.

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Tel. Spring 9600

No. 130 E. 15th Street
Tel. Stuyvesant 4900

No. 36 Union Square
Tel. Stuyvesant 1362

No. 112 W. 42d Street
Tel. Bryant 3368

No. 30 East 42d Street
Tel. Murray Hill 4830

No. 2084 Third Avenue
Tel. Harlem 5385

No. 281 Lenox Avenue
Tel. Morningside 120

No. 32 West 125th Street
Tel. Harlem 3533

No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave.
Tel. Audubon 4600

Cortland Ave. & 148th St.
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"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

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GIRL ALLEGES PROMISE OF SUPPORT FOR LIFE

Actress Says George C. Murray
Let Rent Lapse and Sues
for \$25,000.

A suit which the actress said would rival Miss Mae Sullivan's suit against Arthur H. Hove was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Corinne Louise Rainier, an actress, known on the stage as Corinne Murray, against George C. Murray, who has an office at 51 East Forty-second street and lives with his family at 14 East Sixtieth street.

Miss Rainier is suing for \$25,000 damages for alleged breach of contract and in her complaint says that in the early part of 1910 she had an opportunity to adopt a stage career, and that Mr. Murray, who had previously shown her "great love and affection," made an agreement with her by which she gave up her home and her career to become his housekeeper. She says Murray agreed that if the apartment he provided should be given up he would pay her a sum of money to maintain her for life in the style to which she had been accustomed.

The complaint alleges Mr. Murray leased an apartment for the plaintiff at 315 West Twenty-ninth street and that in 1912 he took one at 150 West Eighty-third street. Miss Rainier says she lived there until October 1 last, but that Mr. Murray permitted the lease on the apartment to expire and made no further provision for her. She estimates her damage at \$25,000.

Police Take Special Precautions
and Prevent Serious
Rioting.

The three banks of A. L. Kass at 100 Essex street, 1213 Madison avenue and 27 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, which were taken over by the State Banking Department Monday afternoon, were centres of excited crowds of depositors all day yesterday. At all the banks most of those assembled were pushcart peddlers, shoemakers and small savers whose accumulations ran from \$50 to \$100. The police took special precautions and no serious rioting resulted.

In the bankruptcy petition filed by three small depositors it was stated Mr. Kass had probable assets of \$750,000 to meet liabilities of more than \$1,000,000. The number of depositors is about 5,000. At the main bank in Essex street Mr. Kass tried to talk to as many of the depositors as possible, assuring them his assets were well above the liabilities, although not immediately realizable.

"If we are permitted to liquidate without making great sacrifices," he said, "we can pay dollar for dollar." For the last seven weeks weekly notices have been mailed to the "four inspectors," Kennedy, Martha, Thompson and Hussey, who were convicted of conspiracy.

Mr. Whitman pointed out that he and Justice Seabury, who sentenced Hartigan, were recommending a pardon from Gov. Glynn more than two months ago. He also remarked that Hartigan was sent to prison for a term of from two to four years, while the man he tried to protect, from a term of 1 year, got off with a sentence of one year.

A pardon from Gov. Whitman for William J. Cummings or ex-Senator Stephen J. Stillwell is very unlikely.

NEGROES SMASH WINDOWS. Black Soldier Fights Policemen and Friends Aid Him.

Private Samuel Reeves, a negro, stationed at Fort Stocum, had a day off yesterday and lots of money, so he went to the negro district in Harlem and made himself popular in the saloons. When Police Sergeant James tried to arrest him for boisterousness, a crowd of other negroes gathered around and tried to save their friend. This was at Lenox avenue and 157th street.

Reeves punched Rame in the jaw. Rame knocked Reeves out with his nightstick, and then as the crowd began to get rough the policeman fired five shots into the air and backed with his prisoners into the entrance of the Harlem Hospital. Three doctors blocked the door against Reeves's friends.

Policemen Joyce and Finnegan came running to help Rame and were grooved with a shower of sticks, stones and bottles which drove them into a saloon. The crowd threw missiles through nearly every store window on the block. Finally Police Captain O'Neill came with an automobile, and all the available policemen and cleared the streets.

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BULL MOOSE CHIEFS GATHER.

Leaders Believe the Party Will
"Drift" Along Another Year.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—National Progressive leaders assembling in Chicago for a conference to-night were of the opinion to-night that the party will decide to maintain its organization another year. "Drift along for a year," as one of the delegates expressed it.

The long hours among the guiding spirits say a year hence will be time enough for the committee to decide definitely what course should be followed in the 1916 Presidential campaign.

Those who want to carry the party through the next Presidential campaign have a candidate in sight other than Col. Roosevelt. They believe that Gov. John S. Johnson of California is the logical choice to "carry" now by 175.

Eight Cities Vote and Northampton
Switches Against "Wets."

Boston, Dec. 1.—Elections in eight Massachusetts cities showed that the prohibition movement has gained a considerable number of adherents since a year ago, although only one of the municipalities changed its stand on the question. This city was Northampton, which went "wet" by about 100 in 1913 and which is "dry" now by 175.

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